The Evening - Cimes

SATURDAY, JUNE 1, 1901 Publication Office.

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Circulation Statement. rculation of The Times for the week ed May 25, 1901, was as follows: ly average (Sunday, 20,480, excepted).

The Future of Cuba.

The Administration does not attemp to conceal its annoyance at the foolish action of the Constitutional Convention at Havana in attempting to adapt the Platt terms to its own views, thereby changing their meaning so that, if allowed to stand as they have been cor strued at Havana, they would not in any sense represent what Congress intended they should when they were en acted. General Wood will be notified by telegraph today of the decision of the American Executive, and instructed to advise the convention of the same.

We are informed that the message will be couched in the suave language of diplomacy so as not to injure the feelings of the Cubans. That is well enough if the wording of the notice be not too obscure, in the interests of politeness, to let them know distinctly and finally what is expected of them and what they must do. There has been too much pleasant verbiage in the case already. Everybody here knows exactly what the American Government and people insist upon as the minimum of our demands. Much of the present unsatisfactory conditions is due to a past lack of frankness in dealing with it, on the part of the Administration. We have evaded plain expressions of our intentions and thus have led the islanders to believe that they were to receive more than it would be prudent for this country to accord.

The time has come for plain speech The Cubans should be told that if they want local independence and an auton omous government of their own, they accept the Platt terms without question; and that otherwise Congress will undoubtedly impose severer terms amounting possibly to annexation. Public sentiment regarding Cuba has been changing rapidly in the United States since the late adjournment of Congress. Some months ago there were many Americans who thought that we should observe the letter of the hysterical Teller resolution of April, 1898. Now, the public is educated to the conviction that to do so would be suicidal. In one way or another the American Republic must control Cuba in her international relations, her debt obligations past or future, and guarantee the

Whatever was left of the Teller sentiment, we apprehend, disappeared with the announcement of the cunning and evasive action of the Constitutional Convention. We shall see in its place a strong feeling in favor of annexation. That, indeed, is the logic of the situation. It is becoming every day more apparent that Cubans are as yet unfitted for intelligent self-government. That being admitted, it would seem to follow that our safest and cheapest course would an American territory, which at some future time might be given American Statehood. Such a solution would be the best for Cuba, and certainly the

Our South American Relations. On more than one account it is to be

regretted that the foreign policy of the McKinley Administration is continually diverted from its proper direction by considerations of trust interest and compliance with the demands of our great monopolies. Thus Mr. Gage has been allowed to inaugurate an entirely inexcusable tariff war against Russia for the sole benefit of the Sugar Trust, and the whole force of our Government has been exerted in Venezuela to back the claims of the Asphalt Trust against the apparent rights of a smaller Ameri can syndicate.

It is announced that the State Department has instructed our Charge d'Affaires at Caracas to notify the Gov ernment of Venezuela that every act of Minister Loomis is endorsed by his superiors in Washington. This will be regarded in every country of the civilized world as a declaration that American trusts are the peculiar wards of the nation, and that, to the extent of its diplomatic, military, and naval nower, the Administration will support them in their foreign adventures, without regard to the merits of their pre-

There is not a doubt that the sympathy of the outside world, and of all thinking Americans not holders of shares in the Asphalt Trust, will be with Venezuela in this matter. That State all along has shown every desire to adjudicate the conflicting claims of the Trust and the Warren-Quinlan syndicate justly and equitably. Were Venezuela a strong instead of a weak nation, there would be no thought of interfering against or overriding the processes of her courts. But the Asphalt Trust is potent in Washington, and justice and equity are not considered in the premises. The fact that voluntary arbitration between the parties led to a decision against the Trust has had no effect in preventing practical notice to Venezuela that this Government while willing that the High Federal Court should take cognizance of the case in dispute, would assume the right of review and revision in the event that the court's decision should happen to be adverse to the cause of the Trust.

We are intensely sorry to see such a manifestation of bad policy and diplomacy on the part of the Administration, especially at a time when the opporrepublics together in a general scheme of amity and international arbitration. Even so strong a friend of Europe and the trusts as Mr. Hay has shown himself, must recognize the desirability of a Pan-American understanding which

ould minimize the chances of war be en American States, and, by draw ng them together in support of a hem spheric policy, also reduce the dange foreign aggression on this side of the

As matters stand the question of the can American Congress called to con-cene in the City of Mexico next Dember hangs in the balance. There re differences affecting Chile, Peru, nd Borivia which have given friends of he movement some concern, but they

nd it is not the best way to accomolish that object to set the example of njustice and coercion. Let us hope that the Administration will mend its into three sections, as follows: (a) Auways and cease seeking to bully a small thors and publishers' rights; (b) the book neighbor State for the benefit of an trade; and (c) the music trade. American monopoly.

The President for Reciprocity.

In a speech delivered at a banquet in Montreal the other night, a distinguished French traveler, M. Siegfried, asserted that, when in Washington, President right Protection, by Herr Fritz Schwartz. Montreal the other night, a distinguish-McKinley told him that he (the Presiient) was no longer an ultra-protecionist. His exact words, as related by M. Siegfried, were:

"You evidently have the impression that I am a ultra-protectionist. I have been that, but imes are changed. The world has progressed, the United States has progressed, and my ideas are modified in favor of reciprocity."

Assuming the correctness of M. Sieg-'ried's report of President McKinley's anguage, it is not surprising, while it vill be hailed with general satisfaction. It would be carping criticism to say that reciprocity is the Republican device wherewith to plough with the Democratic heifer. That does not matter. As long as Mr. McKinley and his riends are willing to depart from the old Chinese wall to which they have been chained for a generation, and come "t in open advocacy of a sane and omparatively scientific fiscal system, re are with them heart and soul, and The Empire Making Efforts to Bevilling to admit that their conversion though perhaps miraculous is genuine.

Reciprocity, once tried on a general round to a tariff for revenue only, which is as near free trade as most Democrats would care to go under present conditions. In itself reciprocity would remove the friction of commerce which now threatens to isolate the man among nations. If Mr. McKinley is as earnestly for reciprocity as M. Siegfried's speech would lead us to believe, he has added a new ray to the halo of his popularity.

gratulates this country upon its escape from the limitations and prohibitions of the Constitution, and argues that at some s yet an open question whether the views f one judge by the name of Brown are to prevail against the universal, sober opinion of our constitutional lawyers, thinkers, and the four great jurists who onstitute the brains and dignity of the Supreme Court.

Yesterday the "Cologne Gazette" pubished a despatch from a German-American press agency denying that there is any anti-German feeling apparent in the COSTA RICA INCREASES DUTIES. press or among the people of this coun try, and asserting that all the "German batting" to be found is in the columns of duce a Spirit of Economy. he to take the country and govern it as the "New York Herald" The "Gazetta's" the "New York Herald." The "Gazette's" William L. Merry, the United S informant is about correct. The "Her-Minister to Costa Rica, in a common ald" publishes a Paris edition, and its tion from San Jose to the State Departpolicy may be governed by that fact. Now ment says:

> Edward VII, has refused traveling pass- this additional duty, it will be the policy him for them, on the ground that they were not American citizens. This judgment seems harsh. What are the Fill-pinos, if not American, and what Gov-while the revenue may not at first be pinos, if not American, and what Gov-ernment is to protect them abroad if not the one to which we have endeavored to passador Choate, we think, did not show the finesse in this case which his admir-ers in this country would expect of him. diversity of production which will de-crease her dependence upon any leading Why did be not take a leaf from the book sue the passports to the Filipinos as been made in this direction, although the

> One of the boys dismissed from West Point has kindly taken the New York d them that the ejected cadets consider their punishment "a harsh use of authority." There will be a good deal more of the same sort of harshness unless the CUSTOMS IN THE PHILIPPINES. young gentlemen who are being educated or the army at the public expense can arn to behave themselves like decent little men, and not like the brutes the evidence before the Congressional Investigating Committee showed many of them

England Would Be Neutral.

(From the New York Sun.) In the event of a war with Germany we should ot require the alliance of Great Britain; all we hould ask would be the maintenance of a strict cutrality on the part of the last named Power, t would manifestly be for England's interest to It would manifestly be for England's interest to observe neutrality. If the co-operated with Germany her operatives would be exposed to the risk of starvation, for we should see to it that not an ource of food staples reached them from this side of the Atlantic. Nothing would be easier than for us to confiscate the breadstuffs of the northwest provinces of the Dominion, and, of course, the granaries of the United States would be closed against the British artisan. We may safely assume, then, that in case of a war between Germany and the United States Great Britain would be neutral.

Not the Way to Make Friends.

(From the New York Times.)

Evidence of Mental Decay.

(From the Springfield Republican.) The theory that the German Emperor is going razy will be strengthened by his orders that one of his speeches on public or semi-public occasions shall be published verbatim; that repre-

A CONGRESS OF PUBLISHERS. American Organizations Invited to

Attend the Leipzig Meeting. orgress will be held in Leipzig, from order assigning newly promoted cavalry officers to new regiments. The order assigns these officers to the following comorgress will be held in Leipzig, from Publishers' Association, and the Music Publishers of the United States—all of Malin Craig, Sixth Cavalry; Guy V.

directly upon book and music publishing or copyrights, will be discussed.

"In order to accomplish as much work as possible, the congress will be divided

"Among the accepted reports are: Copyright Relations Between the United States of America and European States,' by Dr. Karl Trubner, Strassburg; 'The Need of a Better Protection of the Copy-Munich; 'Duty Charged on Books and its Relation to New Commercial Treaties,' by Dr. Alfred Giesecke, Leipzig; 'The Sale-or-Return System,' by William Heinemann, London; 'The Relations Be-tween Authors and Publishers on the One Part and the Daily Press on the One Part and the Daily Press on the Other, With Regard to Reviews, by Paul Ollendorf, Paris, 'Special Libraries of the Book Trade and Allied Industries and Their International Intercourse,' by Otto Harrassowitz, Leipzig, 'Publishers' Interests and the Published Price,' by Dr. Wilhelm Ruprecht, Gottlingen, 'The Territorial Subdivision of Copyright Property,' by Henry R. Clayton, London, 'The Published Price and Discount in the Music Trade,' by Henri-Hinrichsen, Leipzig,' The Appropriation of Copyright Music by the Manufacturers of Mechanical Instruments such as the Aeolian,' by Arthur Boosey, London,' International Understanding Between Music Dealers, by Hofrat Dr. Oskar von Hase, Leipzig,' Piracies of Copyright Music,' David Day, London,' Then Landon,' The Copyright Passes, by Hofrat Dr. Oskar von Hase, Leipzig,' Piracies of Copyright Music,' David Day, London,' The Passes.

JAPAN'S TRADE IN THE EAST.

come Economically Independent. Simon W. Hanauer, Deputy Consul Gen-United States at Frankfort, cale, inevitably will bring the country Germany, has written to the State Deparment concerning Japan's trade in the East, where, he says, Japanese influence is continually increasing. Mr. Hanauer

Government, are making energetic efwhich now threatens to isolate the forts to become economically independent United States and make it the bogy of foreign aid by developing the resources of their country, creating transportation lines, establishing manufactories, etc. Japan sends almost twice the amount of goods to the United States that she imports therefrom. France receives three times the amount of merchandise from Japan that her exports to that country The "London Spectator," in a serious aggregate. From Colombo to Viadivoreview of the Brown decisions today, constock, Japanese coal and Japanese matches are the most popular, and Japanese beer is the common drink.

"The number of foreigners doing busi-

future time the United States might take Mexico, and "govern it as we do India." hess in Japan is steadily diminishing, and their position there is becoming more and Possibly the "Spectator" is right, but it more difficult; on the other hand, Japanmore difficult; on the other hand, Japanese merchants are spreading abroad in an extraordinary degree. Of late, fifty-eight new Japanese business houses have been established in Pekin, and a new Japanese settlement was started in Tientsin. In Korea, Japanese merchants have crowded out foreign competition. Their shipping lines are taking the place of those of European companies, and the Japanese are successful in gaining the sympathy of the Chinese."

the Tinited State

that there seems to be a rapprochement "The Government of Costa Rica has is between Germany and France, the policy may be changed.

sued a decree increasing the duties on all importations into the Republic 50 per cent. The announcement is accompa Mr. Choate, our Ambassador to King with the suggestion that, as an offset to orts to two Filipinos who applied to of the Government to reduce the export greatly increased by the decree, it will induce an economy among the people which should be an advantage to the country.

"Costa Rica needs, above all things, a diversity of production which will dearticle. While this necessity is generally recognized, little progress has thus far abundant natural resources of the country admit of many other valuable products, among them cacao, india rubber, textile fibers, tropical fruits, etc. The banana in-dustry is being rapidly developed and also the planting of india rubber trees, the latter, however, requiring six to eight years before profitable results can be expected."

The Revenues Show an Increase of 100 Per Cent in One Year.

The Division of Insular Affairs of the War Department gave out for publication today the following statement concerning the customs revenues in the Philippine Islands for the two months ended Februsry 28, 1901, as compared with the same months of 1899 and 1900, which statement is as follows:

Total revenues February, 1901, were \$1,455,59.44; February, 1899, \$563,956.84; February, 1900, \$724,024.08. The figures indicate an increase in 1901 over 1899 of \$891,-402.60, and over 1900 of \$731,335.36, or more than 100 per cent. The comparison by customs ports fol-

.—Mavila, \$1,204,733.21; Iloilo, \$157,647.57; 1, \$73,328.17; Jolo, \$13,732.96; Siassi, 1,54; Zamboanga, \$4,082.99; total, \$1,455, -Manila, \$643,342.58; Hoilo, \$59,972.37; \$16,901.51; Jolo, \$6,927.24; Siassi, 09; Zamboanga, \$860.29; total, \$724,-

Reflecting on Mr. Loomis.

(From the Philadelphia North American.) It would be an affront to Venezuela to per-nit Loomis to return to his post, and it is in-urious to the interests of the United States to etain him in the diplomatic service in any apacity. He has shown conspicuous unfitness for mything but a place in the office of the Asphalt trust, and he should be permitted to devote his chole time to the service of that corporation.

Judging from the fact that Justice Gray took nly a few hundred words to say what some of is associates could not express in less than as nany thousands, it is safe to believe that he has to lost the faculty of terse comment that charcterized him when he had a Supreme Court this over.

ASSIGNED TO NEW REGIMENTS. Special Orders to the Newly Promot-

ed Cavalry Officers. Secretary Root today issued a special order assigning newly promoted cavalry

New York city—and thirty-three publishers' associations in other countries have been invited to send delegates.

The regularizers of the United States—all of Henry, ir., Eleventh Cavalry; Wallace B. Scales, Eleventh Cavalry; Conrad S. Babcock, Fifteenth Cavalry; Percy W. Arcise of intelligent and friendly diplomacy. The real difficulty will be that considering our attitude toward Venezuela, which cannot be justified upon any ground of righteousness or international law, all of our neighbors are entitled to regard us with distrust. What has been done at Caracas, and what has been threatened, might be replace in South America.

It is to the interest of this country to promote the peace of the hemisphere, and it is not the best way to accomenth Cavalry; Charles A. Romeyn, Thirteenth Cavalry; Evan H., Humphreys, Eighth Cavalry; George V. H. Moseley, First Cavalry; Charles C. Farmer, it., Fourteenth Cavalry; Stuart Heintzelman, Sixth Cavalry; Stuart Heintzelman, Sixth Cavalry; John D. Long, Twelfth Cavalry; James C. Rea, Seventh Cavalry; Liewellyn W. Oliver, Eighth Cavalry; Liewellyn W. Oliver, Eighth Cavalry; Albert N. McClure, Fifth Cavalry; Ben H.

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Let I would be no so long since ae had that it had been so long since ae had for asked of the city if an appropriation is made. The Monterey party was made up with a view to informing the councilmen of the needs of the river from the city to the Capes.

Milan is adopting American and English ideas in the Capes.

The trip was under the direction of Edwin S. and Courtland D. Cramp. The fullest extent that they are as great as they hope they are. It would be incorpect to show them where it is proposed to expend the money asked of the city if an appropriation is made. The Monterey party was made up with a view to informing the councilmen of the needs of the river from the city to the Capes.

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Milan is adopting American and English ideas in the matter of model houses. A large hotel was recently completed in Milan where bert N. McClure, Fifth Cavalry; Ben H. Dorcy, Fourth Cavalry; Clark D. Dudley, Fifteenth Cavalry; Hamilton Foley, Fifth Cavalry; Edwin A. Hickman, First Cavaldy; Warren W. Whiteside, Tenth Cavalry; Samuel A. Purviance, Fifteenth Cavalry: Frederick C. Johnson, Second Cavalry; Guy Cushman, Eleventh Cavalry; James D. Tilford, First Cavalry; Guy S. Norvell, Eighth Cavalry; John McClintock, Fifth Cavalry; Paul T. Hayne, jr., Thirteenth Cavalry; Fred E. Buchan, Third Cavalry; Fitch, First Cavalry; E. Hol-

Rubottom, Ninth Cavalry, Les-A. I. Chapman, First Cavalry; Aubrey Lippincott, Fourteenth Cavalry; Henry W. Parker, Twelfth Cavalry; Charles E. McCullough, Fifteenth Cavalry; William H. Winters, Thirteenth Cavalry; Douglas McCaskey, Fourth Cavalry; amuel B. Pearson, Thirteenth Cavalry: Freeborn P. Holcomb, Fourteenth Caval-Albert A. King, Eighth Cavalry; S, Abert A. King, Eighth Cavalry; Jouis R. Ball, Ninth Cavalry; William L. Karnes, Sixth Cavalry; Ashton H. Potter. Twelfth Zavalry; Daniel Van Voorhis, Third Cavalry; Ferdinand W. Fonda, Tenth Cavalry; Joseph A. Baer, Sixth Cavalry; Frank D. Whitlock, Fourteenth Cavalry; Charles alry; Ferdinand W. Fonda, Tenth Cavalry; Syseph A. Baer, Sixth Cavalry; Frank O. Whitlock, Fourteenth Cavalry; Charles F. Martin, Fifth Cavalry; Robert E. Wood, Third Cavalry; Willis V. Morris, Sixth Cavalry; Walter S. Grant, Third Cavalry; Charles M. Wesson, Eighth Cavalry; Charles M. Wesson, Eighth Cavalry; Charles M. Wesson, Eighth Cavalry; Morton C. Mumma, Second Cavalry; Morton C. Mumma, Second Cavalry; John Watson, Eighth Cavalry; Jamuel R. Gleaves, First Cavalry; Lewis S. Morey, Twelfth Cavalry; James Goethe, Thirteenth Cavalry; Robert F. Jackson, Third Cavalry; Varien D. Dixon, Fifth Cavalry; Verne LaS. Rockwell, Twelfth Cavalry; George B. Comly, Third Cavalry; Charles G. Harvey, Second Cavalry; Richard M. Thomas, Fourteenth Cavalry; Brichard M. Thomas, Fourteenth Cavalry; James Huston, Tenth Cavalry; Edward Calvert, Fourteenth Cavalry; James Huston, Tenth Cavalry; Bruce Palmer, Tenth Cavalry; Bruce Palmer, Tenth Cavalry; Bruce Palmer, Tenth Cavalry; Philip W. Corbusier, Ninth Cavalry.

THE DIFFICULTIES OF TRADE. An American Merchant in Germany

Gives His Experience.

An American merchant, who has during the past three years conducted a very essful depot in a German city for the sale of miscellaneous American man-ufactured goods on commission, writes to the Consul General at Berlin, concerning some of the minor diffic which he has encountered in the course

of his business. He says:
"In the first place, there are so many experiments, hit-or-miss trials of goods by people who know nothing about conwhen the experiment has proved a fail-

line which will sell, and has got a trade established, our American friends will make improvements in that article until improved goods hardly look like the and rent.

"Then, there is the difficulty with the German custom house. One cannot count from one shipment to the next one and know certainly that the latter will be classified as the former was or the samples were. It has happened to me frequently of late that goods which originally came in at \$2.38 duty per 220.46 pounds were found to belong under a much higher classification, namely, \$5.71 per 220.45 pounds, as soon as the importations reached any important volume. All these are points concerning which American exporters should be much better informed and which they should take into account in dealing with their agents."

The Garner bill increases the number of mine inspectors in the anthracite region from eight to sixteen and provides for their election by the people instead of the present method of having them appointed by the Governor. Eight of the inspectors will be chosen in November and the remainder at the expiration of the terms of the present inspectors. Their salary is first the same of the sustain the bill. A similar to be similar bill was vetoed on constitutional telegraphs. There will be twenty-four officers and 289 men. In the details of construction, generally, the practice of the United States in the bill. A similar to be constitutional telegraphs. There will be two steel masts, grounds by Governor Beaver in 1889 and by Governor Hastings in 1897.

The Garner bill increases the number of mine inspectors in the anthracite region from eight to sixteen and provides for their election by the people instead of the present method of having them appointed by the Governor. Eight of the inspectors will be twenty-four officers and 289 men. In the details of construction, generally the practice of the United States in the first of the same of the present method of having them appointed by the followed.

CURRENT HUMOR.

Seech with one military top. Her complement will be twenty-four officers and 280 men. In the details of construction, generally the practice of the United States in the first of the inspectors. The p into account in dealing with their agents or purchasing in Germany."

Refrigerator Cars and Steamers Governor Stone has already signed the miners' bill requiring mines to be fitted Used in Siberia.

onsul General at Frankfort, Germany, ing powder. ome information concerning the expor-tion of Siberian butter. He says the Russian papers state that the Secretary to a contract with a commercial house t Riga to establish a direct line of or the purpose of exporting those agriultural products of Russia which are saily spoiled en route.

"The Riga firm," the Consul General dds, "has had refrigerator steamers uilt, and weekly trips will be inaugu-

rated in the near future. "Fast freight trains will leave the staon at Ob, on the Siberian Railroad, for on at Ob, on the Shoeran Rahroad, for out these bills.

out these bills.

out these bills.

out these bills.

EXTERMINATING THE MOSQUITO that the containing bout eight tons of butter per car. The thartford's Board of Health Meeting

America and Germany.

(From the Kansas City Star.)

The anti-American utterances of the newspapers of Germany are much more barsh than the retorts they have called forth in this country. Undoubtedly the large German element in the United States is a strong factor in maintaining the peace of the world. Without it dangerous hatred might spring up between the two nations. There is no check on anti-American feeling in Germany, while in the United States there is the restraining influence of the large German-American element. The American is thus better able to understand the German than the people of Germany can know the Americans.

Tillman and McLaurin.

(From the Philadelphia Record.) who knows both the South Carolina S and their tricks and their manners that one of them has actually resigned as Senai They have merely notified Governor Mr.S in a joint note that they intend to resign tember 15. It would not be a matter prise if either or both should before the be moved to change his mind.

VIEWS OF C. A. MOORE,

Mr. McKinley Said to Be No Longer an Extreme Protectionist. NEW YORK, June 1.—Charles A. Moore, President of the American Protective Tariff League, who accompanied President McKinley and his party to the Pa-cific Coast and back, says that President

McKinl v. in his estimation at least, is no "I would not for an instant assume to ers' associations in other countries have been invited to send delegates.

The regulations governing the international congress, a copy of which has been sent to the State Department by B. H.

Scales, Eleventh Cavalry; Contad S. Bable ocok, Fifteenth Cavalry; Percy W. Arnolid, Twelfth Cavalry; Rush S. Wells, Eighth Cavalry; Herbert J. Brees, Twelfth Cavalry; Ward B. Pershing, at it from the point of view of a statesments of her contract, averaging seven-

> right and wise and broad, and with the advance of this country in wealth and power he is anxious to have the people of the United States demonstrate to the fullest extent that they are as great as they hope they are. It would be incorrect to say that the President is no longer a protectionist. It would be incorrect to assume that the President would be in favor of withdrawing protective duties in any case where an American industry needs protection. It is because we have protection that we have something to trade with. In 1896 there was no middle ground. It was either a square-toed, efficient protective tariff or a continuance of the ruinous conditions, which confronted the Republicans when they assumed control. But a patient retained to the compound of the ruinous conditions when they assumed control. But a patient retained the respects the footness of the river from the city to the Capes.
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> The trip was under the direction of Edwin S. and Courtland D. Cramp. The Mew so may can a Courtland D. Cramp. The New York and Cuba Mail line was represented by Secretary A. G. Smith and Chief Engineer John Welsh.
>
> As the new ship is to carry mail, she is built under Government requirements, and there were aboard to represent the Government Capt. Joseph N. Hemphill and Naval Constructor J. J. Woodward. In all respects the Monterey exceeded the Government specifications. Vessels of her class must be of fourteen knots speed, and must be capable of carrying four 6-inch guns. The Monterey is not only much faster than that, but could mount twice as many guns.
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> The police department of the New York Central Railroad, in its last annual report, shows that 2,390 men have been arrested on the premises of the company, of whom 1,790 were sent to prison for terms of one to six months.
>
> The monter from the city to the Capes.
>
> Milan is adopting American and English ideas in the matter of model houses. A large hotel was recently completed in Milan where good rooms can be obtained at a cost of 7 cents per day in the matter of model houses. which confronted the Republic to the Assumed Control But a patient reteh, First Cavalry; E. HolRubottom, Ninth Cavalry, LesRubottom, Ninth Cavalry, Le

of the times, and whenever we can do so advantageously we should negotiate real reciprocity treaties that will allow us to sell our surplus products. If we take off duties amounting to \$100,000 we must be assured in advance that we are going to get \$198,000 worth of trade in return. We are manufacturing a great deal more than we can use up at home, and the time will come before long when this overproduction we can use any at man, and the come before long when this overproduction will be felt by us. It is the province of statesmanship to so legislate as constantly to increase our markets outside of the United States. We can't get a great deal from our European and Asiatic neighbors for nothing. We cannot eat our cake and have it, too. We've got to give what to the other fellow will be an equivalent for anything valuable he gives us. This is just where true reciprocity comes in.

"The Administration does not fear any combination of European commercial forces against us. Russia would not enter any such combination. That-country does not feel any particular resentment against us because of our countervailing duties on sugars, as has been asserted. Germany feels most keenly the growing successful competition of the United States in the world markets."

In speaking of the trip across the contincent We Moore and

d markets.
speaking of the trip across the conti"Mr. Moore said: "It was a beautiful touching sight to see the little boys girls in those far-away Southwestern patriotism burning in every fiber of their little beings, gather at the railway sta-tions, as we passed through, and wave American flags and cheer for their Presi-dent."

IN THE INTEREST OF MINERS. Bills Passed in the Pennsylvania Legislature Yesterday.

HARRISBURG, Pa., June 1.-The Ferrebee and Garner bills, endorsed by the by people who know nothing about conditions here or the requirements of the German market, that a good deal of stock has come over on trial and is later thrown on the market and sacrificed or the passage of which the miners have when the convenience of the passage of which the miners have been clamoring, and it is probable that they will be satisfied and make no further "Secondly, as soon as one has found a | effort to push the weigh bills.

riginals, while the stock here becomes, is a result, depreciated and often valuess.

The miners believe that this measure will drive the company stores out of existence, but the chances are that the courts will not sustain the bill. A similar bill was vetoed on constitutional telegraphs. There will be two steel masts,

or purchasing in Germany."

TRAINS LOADED WITH BUTTER.

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TRAINS LOADED WITH BUTTER.

up with surgical and medical supplies for The State Department has received rom Richard Guenther, the United States

The weigh bills provide that the miners shall be paid by the ton instead of by the car, that the coal shall be weighed before it is screened, and that a check weighman elected by the miners shall be stationed at every mine. The measures apply only to the anthracite region, and have been held up by the Senate Mines and Mining Committee against the pro-tests from miners since their passage by the House early in April. Should the miners abandon them a majority of the members of the House from the anthracite regions will withdraw their opposition to the Fox Capitol bill, which is being held up by them in the House because of the refusal of the Senate committee to bring out these bills.

about eight tons of butter per car. The route is by way of Kainsk, Tatarskaja, Omsk. Petropaulowsk, Kurgan, Chelybinsk, Batraki, Rusajewka, Moscow, and Bologoge to Riga, where the train will arrive every third Thursday. As soon as the line between Moscow and Kreuzburg is completed, this route will be taken, the distance being shorter.

"For these special trains, the railroads have had 188 refrigerator cars bund. Ice will be supplied at the various stations of the Siberian and other railroads.

"After arriving at Riga, the butter will be inspected, and, if necessary, repacked for steamer transportation. This fast freight train will also transport other articles, provided they do no; interfere with the shipments of butter. In this been placed on the water so that by the action of the wind it permeates the marsky district. It is believed that a considerable dirinution of the mosquito nuisance has been accomplished, and the officials having the experiment in charge are confident that substantial results will be achieved.

American Beer and Trolleys Afar, (From the St. Paul Pioneer Press.)

American beer has found its way to both Jerusalem and Mecca, and American trolley cars, it is expected, will soon be employed in conveying pilgrims to and from each of these centres of religious interest. It is not spated, however, that J. P. Morgan will control either the beer

The South Carolina Primary, (From the Savannah News.)

(From the Savannah News.)

The primary election proposed to be held in South Carolina, and made necessary by the resignations of Senators Tillman and McLaurin, will cost about *10,000. It is being asserted, and with a good deal of reason, that the taxpayers of the State ought not to be called upon to bear that expense, merely because of the whim of the two Senators. If the Senators want an election in an off year, when the people have no other reason for going to the polls, they ought to be required to pay the expenses of it.

THE MONTEREY A FAST SHIP.

Successful Trial of the New York-Cuban Line Vessel.

PHILADELPHIA, June 1 .- After an unusually successful speed trial the steamship Monterey, built by Cramps' shipyard for the New York and Cuba Mail Line, came up the Delaware yesterday morning with figures upon her smokestack indicating that speed developed by her was 18.47 knots. That record was made off the Delaware een knots an hour for four hours. The machinery of the Monterey worked ad-mirably throughout the trip, and in all respects she demonstrated that she is the equal of her sister, the Esperanza, also built at Cramps'.

A large party of Philadelphia councilmen and other guests of the builders were on board during the trip. Recently the Committees on Commerce and Navigation views as I understand them.
"Before the Union League Club in San the Schuylkill and as far down the Delaand Finance of Councils were taken down ware as Chester, in order to show them

as many guns.

as many guns.

The new ship is 341 feet long between perpendiculars, her beam is 47 feet 6 inches, draft 20 feet, and displacement 6,325 tons. She has vertical inverted triple extra from Brooklyn Bridge into the East River. "To use our own business (railway supplies) as an illustration, I personally would not be afraid for us to take our pansion engines, the cylinders of which would not be afraid for us to take our chances against manufacturers in any part of the world. But that might be an extreme position to manufacturers who might be a little less favorably situated. The thing to do is to keep fully absent. with 42-inch stroke. She is fitted with four Scotch boilers. Her net tonnage is 4,702. It is expected that she will be on the line within a month, to ply between the line within a month, to ply between New York, Havana, and Mexican ports. Accommodations are provided for 112 first-class, 60 second-class, and 48 steerage passengers. Electric lighting is used throughout, 520 lights being distributed through the ship. In informa speeches made in the course of the trip the project of a city appropriation for the improvement of the channel was heartily endorsed.

THE SULTAN MAKES PAYMENT. First Installment on the Cruiser Be-

ing Built by the Cramps. PHILADELPHIA. Pa., June 1.-A ca-ole message received yesterday by the William Cramp & Sons Ship and Engine Building Company announced that the first payment on the cruiser contracted for by the Turkish Government has been made by the Imperial Ottoman Bank. Until now there has been an element of doubt as to whether the cruiser would ever be built, but with the first payment made the work will be carried forward. Several months ago the negotiations for cruiser were begun, and for some time Gen. G. B. Williams was in Constan-tinople conferring with the Sultan's Gov-

Though small, the new cruiser will embody the latest ideas of naval construction. She will be of 3,250 tons displacement and is to be of twenty-two knots speed. Her length on the load water line will be 230 feet beam 42 feet, depth 30 feet and draft 16 feet. She will have trispeed. Her length on the load water line will be 230 feet, beam 42 feet, depth 30 feet and draft 16 feet. She will have triple expansion engines and water tube boilers of the Niciausse patterns, capable of developing 12,000 horsepower. The or-dinary armor deck will extend from stem to stern, protecting the machinery.

The armament of the cruiser, for a ves-She will have two six-inch quick fire guns, mounted behind armor shields on the middle line, one forward and the other aft. There will also be in her battery

(From Judge.) Jargles—Are his characters drawn from life? Wwggles—Of course not. He writes dialect.

A Feminine Occupation.

(From Judge.)
Visitor—Don't you think it's hard on your aughter to run that grain drill out on the rairie every day?
Western Farmer—Why, I didn't think it was aything unusual for a girl to do plain sowing.

Loyal to His Trust.

(From the Chicago Record-Herald.)
On what ground Mr. Simpson, do you ask for a raise?"
"Why, I've been as faithful in drawing my sal-ary all these years as any other clerk in your office."

Game.

(From Brooklyn Life.) Diner—I say, waiter, this cod-steak isn't nearly as good as the one I had here last week. Waiter—Indeed, sir! That is very strange; it's off the same fish!

Caught in a Trap.

(From the Bosten Transcript.)
Billings—I wish I knew what people say
ne when I am not present.
Tolman—They say you are a fraud.
Billings—Don't you know that the bear
ossip is just as bad as the gossiper?

Meeting the Situation.

(From the Philadelphia Press.)
"Friend," said Caleb Plainclothes, "I
sire to buy of thee a serviceable pocket knife,
"Here's just the thing for a Quaker,"
shopman replied, "a genuine Pennknife."

Literary Profanity.

(From the Chicago Tribune.)
"I see you have several editions of Dickens in your library," the visitor remarked.
"Yes," said the hostess. "My husband swears by Dickens."
"The—"
But she caught herself in time, and didn't say it.

The Everlasting Enemy.

(From the Chicago Tribune.)

(From the Chicago Tribune.)

"That boy," remarked the visitor at the Gypsy-samp, "looks exactly like his father."
"Yes, sir," replied the pert young fortune-teller of the tribe, "he's a gyp of the old block."
An it was with difficulty that a Romany wint was averted.

NOTES OF THE DAY.

The Duke of Fife is one of the best amateur hess players in Great Britain.

In Paris female compositors are not legally permitted to set type at night.

Sugar and tobacco imports yield a revenue to his country of \$70,000,000 a year. According to the Supreme Court of Ohio it will cost a county \$5,000 every time it pulls off a lynching.

Some wise man has calculated that in setting and distributing type a compositor's hand travels on an average of eleven miles a day.

Hendrik van Zijl, a Boer by birth and sympathy, has just been elected president of the Cambridge (England) University Union.

Russian authorities begin to entertain the idea that there are too many students in the empire and may take steps to reduce the number. The mammoth dredger Samson has had an offi-cial trial in Brisbane harbor, in which it broke the world's record by bringing up 11,000 cubic yards of stuff per hour.

The "era of Julius Caesar" began with the re-formation of the calendar in 46 B. C. It prevailed in England for civil purposes until 1752, then being superseded by the Gregorian.

In the "Mountain of the Monks," on the coast of Macedonia, there are twenty monasteries. The place is sacred to the male sex, and no woman is allowed to cross its borders.

Germans are gradually edging in everywhere in the French capital. They are in finance, bank-

A complete set of thirteen James I silver apostic A complete set of thirteen Janes i silver aposete spoons belonging to Lord Dorner was sold in London recently or \$5,300. Only two other sets are known, one in Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, the other in Goldsmith's Hall in London. An Elizabethan standing salt cellar weighing 20½ ounces, was sold for \$6,000, near \$300 an ounce.

A monument to Ole Bull, designed by the Danish sculpter Stephen Sinding, was recently unwelled at Bergen, in Norway. The violinist is shown listening to the music of a water-nix or spirit. A cascade falls over the strings of the harp held by the nix, and is thus supposed to give the keynote or inspiration for which the artist waits.

Every deliberative civil body in England, even down to the town councils, is provided with a mace, which is brought forth with solemn cere-mony and placed on the table before the delibera-Kansas has developed a new industry. At Concordia, Mrs. Lottie Clark has for four months

been undergoing a process of tattooing which makes her the most tattooed woman in the world. She has 185 designs on her body, including a pic-ture of the battleship Maine and a picture of the head of Christ. She hopes to make a fortune as a living curiosity. It is not an uncommon thing, says an observer,

Certain prawns, common along the coasts of England, change their color at least every twenty-four hours in order to harmonize with the stronger or weaker light prevailing in the surface or in the deeper water. As evening approaches these fish lose their distinctive day colors and all assume a transparent azure hue. The change begins with a reddish glow, followed by a green tinge, which gradually melts into blue.

Some of the English tenures are exceeding curiannually to the landlord a snowball in midsum they will be satisfied and make no further effort to push the weigh bills.

The Ferrebee bill levies a tax of 25 per cent on the face value of store orders, checks, etc., except orders issued for coal and rent. The miners believe that this

Every year at Tunis a solemn religious service is held in memory of the early Christian martyrs, is held in memory of the early Christian martyrs, Vivia Perpetua and Felicita. The ceremony was conducted this year a few weeks ago by Mgr. Combes, Archbishop of Carthage. One of the most picturesque incidents in the celebration was the procession to the subterranean chambers attached to the ancient arena of Carthage, the very place where in the third century the two martyrs were delivered to the wild beasts.

In the British Museum Library there are thirtynine miles of books. Their value, the "London Mail" says, ranges from \$30,000—there is a splendid Mazarin Bible in the collection—to a "shill-ing-a-thousing" leaflets. Their age dates from the time of Ptah-Riotep—a few odd thousand years before the Christian era—right down to yesterday. And the wonder of it is that the officials can glide along the centuries and pick out of the thirty-nine miles any book wanted at a few minutes' notice.

Women make nearly all the rosaries in use throughout the world. At Loreto, Italy, an esthroughout the world. At Loreto, Raly, an es-tablishment for the manufacture of rosaries oc-cupies thirty-five female adults for an average of 250 days a year. The annual production amounts to 35,000 dozen rosaries, which are disposed of at Loreto and other places in Italy. At Castel-fidardo and Loreto 160 women are employed in three establishments for the manufacture of ac-cordions, which are largely exported to the Unit-ed States of America.

ed States of America.

The Rev. George Grenfell has been commissioned by Robert Arthington, a wealthy man of Leeds, England, to establish a chain of Christian missions across Africa. Mr. Greenfell has long been the friend and confidant of Leepold, King of the Eclains, by whom he was created a commander of the Royal Order of the Lon. He was selected by the King of the Belgians to act as a special commissioner for the delimitation of the Congo frontier, and traveled a thousand miles on exback durings his journeyings, which occupied two years.

In Russia, a curious custom prevails, it being that if a girl desires to study at either of the that if a girl desires to study at either of the universities etiquette requires that she should be married. Accordingly she goes through the civil form of marriage with one of the men students, whom she may never have seen before, and perhaps may never speak to again. These marriages are perfectly legal, and if the contracting parties like each other they are united for life, but otherwise their marriage is dissolved when their university course is finished, and both are free to marry again.

Joseph L. Ray, a negro, and a graduate of Howard University in this city, who is the head of the information bureau of the Carengie Steel Works.

Governor MacCorkle, of West Virginia, is fond Governor MacCorkle, of West Virginia, is fond of narrating the following story: "A colored man was telling a white friend about another negro who owed him \$2 and absolutely refused to pay the debt. The creditor dunned and dunned him, but all to no purpose. Finally the creditor went to his white friend, who is a lawyer, and poured his tale of wor into his ear. "Well," said the lawyer, if he 1-sitively refused to pay you what reason did he give? "Well, bosk, said the colored man, 'he_said he had owed me dat mones fo' so long dat de interest had dan et it all up, an' he didn't owe me a cent."

amp, "looks exactly like his father."

"Yes, sir," replied the pert yaung fortune, teller of the tribe, "he's a gyp of the old block." An it was with difficulty that a Robusty riot was averted.

Not Even Sisterly Affection.

(From the Detroit Journal.)

There was an infinite pathos in it all.
"I am weary, oh how weary," exclaimed the man, "of having no home in the true sense, no tiplace where I can't smoke for fear of scenting up the lace curtains!"

women who lived to see three centuries, died on Menday at the home of her son, 24 Howard Street, Cambridge, Mass. She was 101 years of age, and remarkably elect in mind and memory even up to the hour of her death. Mrs. Sampson was been in Newport, R. I., July 10, 1796, and was the granddaughter of John Fowler, chief of the Prequet tribe of Indians. Among the things plainly remembered by Mrs. Sampson was the burial to remembered by Mrs. Sampson was the burial to remembered by Mrs. Sampson was the burial to remembered by Mrs. Sampson was the prequet tribe of Indians. Among the things plainly remembered by Mrs. Sampson was the granddaughter of John Fowler, chief of the Prequet tribe of Indians. Among the things plainly remembered by Mrs. Sampson was the granddaughter of John Fowler, chief of the Prequet tribe of Indians. Among the things plainly remembered by Mrs. Sampson was the granddaughter of John Fowler, chief of the Prequet tribe of Indians. Among the things plainly remembered by Mrs. Sampson was the granddaughter of John Fowler, chief of the Prequet tribe of Indians. Among the things plainly remembered by Mrs. Sampson was the granddaughter of John Fowler, chief of the Prequet tribe of Indians. Among the things plainly remembered by Mrs. Sampson was the granddaughter of John Fowler, chief of the Prequet tribe of Indians. Among the things plainly remembered by Mrs. Sampson was the granddaughter of John Fowler, chief of the Prequet tribe of Indians. Among the things plainly remembered by Mrs. Sampson was the granddaughter of John Fowler, chief of the prequent trib women who lived to see three centuries, died on